

FACTS ABOUT PORNOGRAPHY

Pornography Time Statistics



Every second - \$3,075.64 is being spent on pornography
 Every second - 28,258 Internet users are viewing pornography
 Every second - 372 Internet users are typing adult search terms into search engines
 Every 39 minutes: a new pornographic video is being created in the United States

Of the thousands of offenders successfully prosecuted for possession of child pornography:

- ▽ 83% had images of children between ages 6 and 12;
- ▽ 39% had images of children between ages 3 and 5;
- ▽ 19% had images of children younger than 3²

Child pornography is not pictures of nude children!

Child pornography IS pictures of children being graphically sexually assaulted and raped!

1. Jerry Ropelato, Internet Pornographic Statistics, <http://internet-filter-review.topreviews.com/rinternet.2009>
2. Child-Pornography Possessors Arrested in Internet-Related Crimes, www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications, 2009



Special points of interest:

- There are over 4.2 million pornographic sites on the internet
- 35% of all downloads contain pornographic materials
- 90% of 8–16 years have had pornography popped up on the internet while researching homework.

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Internet Pornography Statistics

Internet Pornography Statistics

Pornographic websites	4.2 million (12% of total websites)
Pornographic pages	420 million
Daily pornographic search engine requests	68 million (25% of total search engine requests)
Daily pornographic emails	2.5 billion (8% of total emails)
Internet users who view porn	42.70%
Received unwanted exposure to sexual material	34%
Average daily pornographic emails/user	4.5 per Internet user
Monthly Pornographic downloads (Peer-to-peer)	1.5 billion (35% of all downloads)
Daily Gnutella "child pornography" requests	116,000
Websites offering illegal child pornography	100,000
Sexual solicitations of youth made in chat rooms	89%
Youths who received sexual solicitation	1 in 7 (down from 2003 stat of 1 in 3)
Worldwide visitors to pornographic web sites	72 million visitors to pornography: Monthly
Internet Pornography Sales	\$4.9 billion

Children Internet Pornography Statistics

Average age of first Internet exposure to pornography	11 years old
Largest consumer of Internet pornography	35 - 49 age group
15-17 year olds having multiple hard-core exposures	80%
8-16 year olds having viewed porn online	90% (most while doing homework)
7-17 year olds who would freely give out home address	29%
7-17 year olds who would freely give out email address	14%
Children's character names linked to thousands of porn links	26 (Including Pokemon and Action Man)



Adult Internet Pornography Statistics

Men admitting to accessing pornography at work	20%
US adults who regularly visit Internet pornography websites	40 million
Promise Keeper men who viewed pornography in last week	53%
Christians who said pornography is a major problem in the home	47%
Adults admitting to Internet sexual addiction	10%
Breakdown of male/female visitors to pornography sites	72% male - 28% female

Women and Pornography

Women keeping their cyber activities secret	70%
Women struggling with pornography addiction	17%
Ratio of women to men favoring chat rooms	2X
Percentage of visitors to adult websites who are women	1 in 3 visitors
Women accessing adult websites each month	9.4 million
Women admitting to accessing pornography at work	13%
Women, far more than men, are likely to act out their behaviors in real life, such as having multiple partners, casual sex, or affairs.	

WHAT IS PORNOGRAPHY AS DEFINED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Pornography is difficult to define. What is viewed as pornographic varies from one person to another, from culture to culture, and over time. The term “pornography” can be used in discussion and debate to refer broadly to material that is sexually explicit, or more specifically to sexually explicit material designed primarily to produce sexual arousal in viewers, or to sexually explicit material that subordinates women or is harmful to women and children, or with some other definition in mind.

Under Canadian criminal law, the term “pornography” occurs only in section 163.1 of the *Criminal Code*, which provides a definition of “child pornography.” Pornographic material featuring consenting adults is regulated through the “obscenity” provision of the *Criminal Code* (section 163). In other words, unlike child pornography, pornographic material involving consenting adults is legal in Canada if it is not deemed to be obscene. As a consequence, child pornography tends to be much more clandestine and difficult to detect than adult pornography, which is readily accessible in retail stores through the sale and exchange of DVDs, videos, films, books and magazines, as well as in theatres, on television and over the Internet.

Canadian Laws

O.P.P. Commissioner, Julian Fantino said "The most fundamental responsibility of any society is to protect children. Every child has a right to be nurtured and to be safe. Child pornography is the sexual abuse of children. These are real children. These are real crimes. These are real victims. The exploitation of any child by any means is appalling, unconscionable and a very serious crime.

Bill C-54 attempts to rectify some of the loopholes in the current criminal law by making the aggressor more responsible for their actions and protecting the identity of the victims to allow them proper care in the future.. Several other pieces of legislature are now past first reading in the House of Commons. A synopsis of these are found here.

Bill S-212 part, amends the definition of "primary designated offence" in section 487.04 of the *Criminal Code*. That bill will add many of the sexual offences dealt within Bill C-54 to the list of offences for which a forensic DNA analysis is mandatory.

"Pornography is not just a freedom of expression issue. It also involves the constitutional rights of children to life, liberty and security. Children must have the right to live free of pornography and the desensitization caused by pornography." **Dolina Smith, Past President, Canadians Addressing Sexual Exploitation**

Bill C-1613 will restrict the availability of conditional sentences for all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 14 years or life and for certain specified offences, prosecuted by way of indictment, for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years. One of those specified offences is the section 172.1 offence of luring a child, because the maximum punishment for this offence is 10 years' imprisonment.

Bill C-212, Introduced for 1st reading June 14, 2011 by sponsor Fin Donnelly, MP New Westminster-Coquitlam, BC (NDP). This is an act to amend the Criminal Code for luring a child outside of Canada. The enactment amends the Criminal Code to add the offence of luring a child to the offences for which Canadian citizens or permanent residents may be prosecuted in Canada even if committed outside of Canada.

"The fight against child sexual abuse and the legislative changes needed to back it up will never succeed unless the public wakes up to the nightmare in its own backyard."

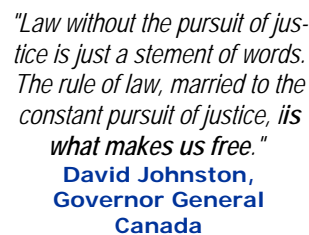
**Detective Sergeant Paul Gillespie,
Toronto, Ontario, Police Sex Crime Unit**

Bill C-213 also introduced on June 14, 2011 by Fin Donnelly, MP New Westminster-Coquitlam, BC (NDP). The enactment amends the Criminal Code to expand the offence of luring a child to include all means of communications.. This clause will support the resolution passed by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in allowing them access to cell phone records, email records, and other means of communications with persons suspecting in the luring of a child.

Bill C-233, introduced for first reading in the House of Commons on June 20, 2011 by Jean Crowder, MP Nanaimo-Cowichan, BC (NDP). This is an enactment to impose on the federal government the obligation to eliminate poverty and promote social inclusion by establishing and implementing a strategy for poverty elimination in consultation with the provincial, territorial, municipal and Aboriginal governments and with civil society organizations. What has this got to do with pornography and sexual exploitation???? Poverty provokes persons in greater risk to explore ways of rising out of the poverty. Human trafficking and sex trade business arise from this need. Children (especially Aboriginal) are exploited to fill this gap in these operations. This act will mandate the government to pay due diligence in providing anti-poverty opportunities to this population.

These are just 3 examples of how your elected officials are taking up the challenges of sexual exploitation of children, and working within their parties to raise awareness at all levels of government and throughout Canada.

Write to your MP's in support of these Bills! For addresses and help to write effective letters, see our Writing Letters Guide.



"Law without the pursuit of justice is just a statement of words. The rule of law, married to the constant pursuit of justice, is what makes us free."
**David Johnston,
Governor General
Canada**

The sexual exploitation of children and youth takes many forms and there are also interconnections between sexual abuse through prostitution and trafficking and the Internet that exist on a global level. The Internet provides new tools to assist in the sale of children and youth, creates space to communicate needs of and availability of such "services," and provides access to vulnerable people to victimize. Some examples of how technology has been utilized to change the way child sexual exploitation occurs include chat rooms and bulletin boards, cellular/mobile phones, and web cameras. There are also various mediums of computer related communication that can operate as vehicles that facilitate Internet based child sexual exploitation. Some examples include anonymous remailers, e-mail, newsgroups, instant messaging, and short messaging service. These new developments and capabilities have several impacts on law enforcement efforts both locally and globally and have also altered the ways in which these crimes can be committed.

The Internet also plays a key role in the sexualization and eroticization of children and youth in Canada and internationally: the increase in the level and probability of exposure to sexually explicit material by children and youth; youth-to-youth victimization - youth accessing child sexual abuse images of similar-aged youth; and, youth who pose for photos/web cams, often referred to as self-exploitation. The way in which law enforcement and the legislation process deal with these cases is very important - from both a victim and offender perspective. As well, "compliant victims" (Lanning 2002) introduce some challenges for law enforcement.

Adapted from [Internet Based Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth Environmental Scan \(Royal Canadian Mounted Police\)](#)

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WHAT IS CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE!

Child sexual abuse is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activities (regardless of the outcome), indecent exposure of the genitals to a child, displaying pornography to a child, actual sexual contact against a child, physical contact with the child's genitals, viewing of the child's genitals without physical contact, or using a child to produce child pornography. The effects of child sexual abuse include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, propensity to further victimization in adulthood, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Sexual abuse by a family member is a form of incest, and can result in more serious and long-term psychological trauma, especially in the case of parental incest.

In North America, for example, approximately 15% - 25% of women and 5% to 15% of men were sexually abused when they were children. Most sexual abuse offenders are acquainted with their victims; approximately 30% are relatives of the child, most often brothers, fathers, uncles or cousins; around 60% are other acquaintances such as "friends" of the family, babysitters or neighbours; strangers are the offenders in approximately 10% of child sexual abuse cases. Most child sexual abuse is committed by men; studies show that women commit 14% to 40% of offenses reported against boys and 6% of offenses reported against girls. Most offenders who sexually abuse prepubescent children are pedophiles although some offenders do not meet the clinical diagnosis standards for pedophilia.

Under the law, "child sexual abuse" is an umbrella term describing criminal and civil offenses in which an adult engages in sexual activity with a minor or exploits a minor for the purpose of sexual gratification. The American Psychiatric Association states that "children cannot consent to sexual activity with adults", and condemns any such action by an adult "An adult who engages in sexual activity with a child is performing a criminal and immoral act which never can be considered normal or socially acceptable behaviour.

Adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org>